

astonishing rapidity. In 1882 the total quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at \$94,117, while in 1889 there were exported 874,102 carcasses of sheep, 132,645 carcasses of lambs and 7,941,657 lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at \$3,582,431, and in addition \$721,333 worth of preserved and salted meat were exported. The total quantity of frozen mutton imported into the United Kingdom from Australasia in 1889 was 612,578 cwt., in 1890, 897,148 cwt., and in 1891, 1,063,457 cwt. These figures show how rapidly the quantity is increasing.

409. The following table of the number of live animals for food imported into the United Kingdom in 1889, 1890 and 1891, shows what a large market that country offers to the farmer :—

Imports of live animals for food into Great Britain in 1889, 1890 and 1891.

IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

ANIMALS.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Oxen and bulls.	441,811	536,518	440,503
Cows.	60,366	49,146	25,314
Calves	53,044	56,729	41,590
Sheep and lambs.	678,058	358,458*	344,504
Swine	25,324	4,036	542
Total.	1,258,603	1,004,887	852,453

410. The shipment of cattle bred on the ranches of Alberta to Great Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.

Shipment of cattle from Alberta.

411. Attention having been called to the heavy losses sometimes incurred on steamships carrying live cattle across the Atlantic, an inquiry was held in Montreal into the methods of treatment of cattle while on board, the result being that it was found that in most cases the trade was carried on in a careful and safe manner, and that the heavy losses which happened were always to be found to have been incurred on vessels commonly known as "ocean tramps," which were not properly provided with adequate fittings and appliances. In consequence of this inquiry an Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1891, regulating the fitting up and providing for the inspection of vessels engaged in the transatlantic cattle trade, thereby, it is hoped, removing any causes which might lead to loss, injury or ill-treatment of cattle or cattlemen on board ship. The Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1891.

Inquiry into comfort of cattle on board.

412. The following figures show with what comparative immunity from loss animals can be carried across the Atlantic in vessels that

Transportation